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EAST WEST 東西報

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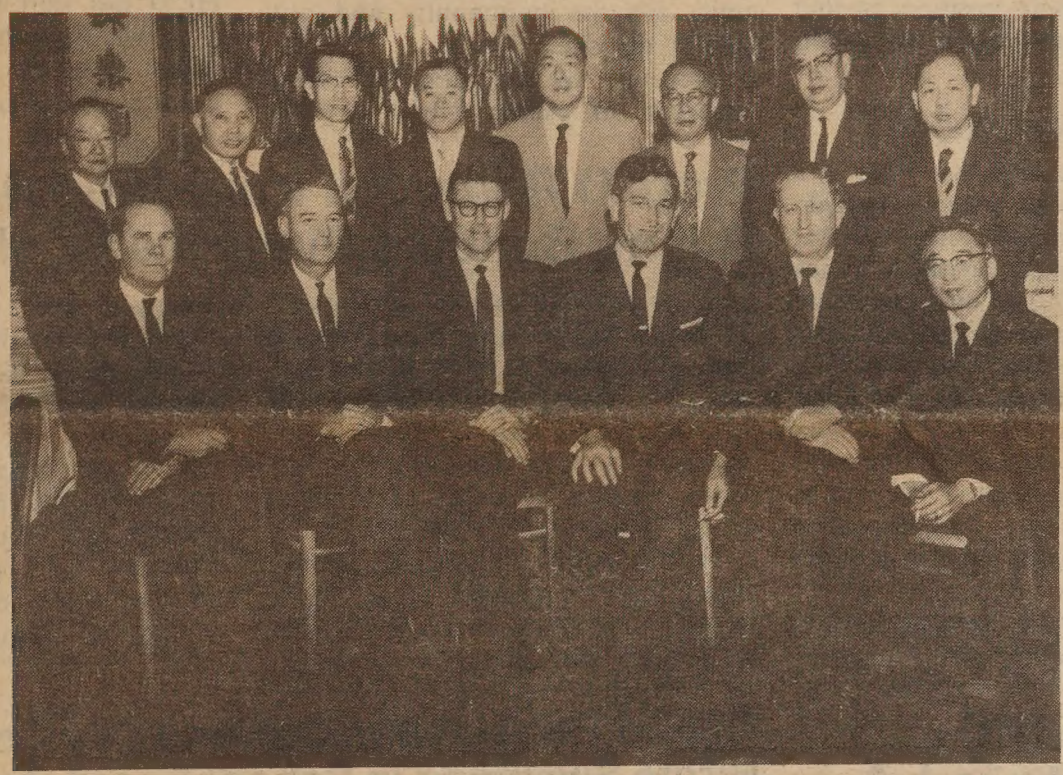
SPECIAL REPORT:

A Look Back at the Chinese Confession Program



The top officials of the Immigration and Naturalization Service had an historic meeting with members of Chinese Six Companies in San Francisco circa 1958. In the photo are (third from left, front) INS District Director Charles Beechie), then Deputy District Director and later director C.W. Fullilove (fourth from left), and INS investigator Francis Leo (front far right) (Photo by Edward C. Lee)

By SERENA CHEN

As the clock ticks down to May 5 and the introduction of the amnesty program, undocumented immigrants who live in a state of constant fear ponder the new law with a mixture of anticipation and apprehension.

The applicants must overcome their distrust and fear of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and "confess their sins" to receive the proferred "blanket" of immunity.

These immigrants believe no one can know how they feel.

But there are many in the Chinese American community who do understand, because they went through a similar period of indecision 30 years ago, during the McCarthy period, when the scare of the "Red Menace" was at its height.

Using the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952, INS in the mid-fifties began the Chinese Confession Program to encourage Chinese who had entered the US illegally to come forward and "confess" their fraud.

The Department of Justice also attempted to use the Confession Program to weed out and deport supporters of the newly formed communist government in China and to eliminate the possibility of communists entering the country under false papers.

(Recently provisions of the same McCarran-Walter Act was also used to enable the government to arrest Palestinian immigrants suspected of belonging to alleged communist organizations.

UNDER DURESS

In the ten years of the program, some 36,000 Chinese Americans came forward, some voluntarily and others under duress, to "confess" their false entry. In exchange for their confessions, the Chinese were offered amnesty if they had "broken no other laws," and given the opportunity to "bring their true families to this country," according to former INS investigator Francis Leo.

Most historians agree that during the period of Chinese exclusion from 1882 to 1965, the majority of the Chinese who came to the US came under fraudulent visas and citizenships.

"Ninety percent of the Chinese who came to this country did so under some taint of fraud or illegality," according to Lim P. Lee, the former SF postmaster, who as an aide to the late Congressman Phillip Burton advised Chinese Americans on the confesssion program.

Longtime immigration attorney William Jack Chow estimates that, "at least fifty percent of all the immigrants during the exclusion period came in on false papers, but eighty percent of those were members of the extended family."

Immigrants from Western Europe and other areas of the world wanted the same good life in American that the Chinese wanted, but the other immigrants did not face the battery of discriminatory laws that greeted the Chinese.

MCCARTHY ERA

Although these new immigrants were to become a vital force in the economic growth of the US, they became targets of suspicion during the McCarthy era. When the Chinese communist revolution in 1949 triggered an already rising anti-

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NEWS

Ping Yuen Tenants' Opposition May Force Housing Corp. to Seek Site Outside Chinatown

By RICHARD SPRINGER

SAN FRANCISCO - At a emotional, boisterous community meeting called by the Chinese Community Housing Corporation (CCHC) Tuesday evening at the Mei Lun Yuen dining room, a small group of tenants from the Ping Yuen Housing project gave CCHC executive director Gordon Chin an earful about why they remain adamantly opposed to a housing project proposed for the North Ping Yuen parking lot. (*E/W* 4/9/87)

Chin began the meeting, which was bilingual, with a report about CCHC board action taken on April 20 to try a two-pronged approach to get the senior housing project built and approved by Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Chin said the project was being modified in the hopes of "reaching an acceptable compromise with the Ping Yuen tenants." But CCHC will also "ask HUD for time and permission to look at alternative sites outside of Chinatown.

"We hope a compromise can be reached. If community and tenant support for the North Ping Yuen site cannot be achieved within a month or six weeks," Chin warned, "we will have to develop the project outside of Chinatown."

Chin outlined new features of the plan aimed at placating critics and Ping Yuen tenants. The top floor is being removed, reducing the number of unit from 40 to 31. The 41 parking spaces would remain. "The reduced height would preserve views and virtually eliminate shadow impacts," Chin said.

In a prepared statement (which was somewhat harsher in tone than Chin's remarks at the meeting), Chin criticized Ping Yuen tenants for stonewalling attempts at mediation.

"We have tried several times to meet with the tenants, offering to meet in any forum they prefer. We have made personal requests, written a letter and asked Supervisor Tom Hsieh to bring the parties together. All of these attempts were rejected and we can conclude that the tenants are not interested in discussing, or even hearing, solutions to the substantive environmental impact issues of shadow, view and parking. Their position is that no housing should be built on the site."

ANGRY AND VOCAL

Chin soon found out what the Ping Yuen tenants present thought. They were angry and vocal, several times engaging in verbal battles with tenants in the audience from other housing projects in Chinatown who favor the project.

Ping Yuen tenant Ivy Lew said that the parking lot space is needed for access by fire trucks. She said that youths have started fires in a bin at the project and the new development would create a safety hazard.

Other Ping Yuen tenants accused Chin of "not telling the truth" in not informing HUD about the parking lot that would be removed and asked why he had fought housing projects in Chinatown before and yet was behind this one.

Chin explained that he did oppose the Pineview housing project when it would have displaced Orangeland tenants, but supported it when it was moved to the Broadway area. He also said he opposed the I-Hotel project when it was 190 feet tall, but supports it "100 percent now that it is eight stories.

Speaking in favor of the Ping Yuen project was Edwin Lee of the Asian Law Caucus, who said that, although his group has not taken an official position, he feared that the opposition to the project would "lose units for the community and not just at the site."

Maurice Miller, the executive director of Asian Neighborhood Design, also supports the project. "If we don't talk and talk quickly, the government won't ever give Chinatown more money," he said.

One tenant from another Chinatown housing project caused the Ping Yuen tenants to shouting rebuttals and attempts to regain the microphone when he made an emotional speech that the translator, Ernest Wu of Cameron House, summarized as "Those who have crossed the bridge shouldn't then have the bridge burned down."

After the meeting Chin said that CCHC "can't afford to have the issue drag out" and that he would be looking at sites outside Chinatown in the next few weeks. He said that the big problem is time HUD has said that its approval of sites will be influenced by how fast these (Section 202) sites can be developed," Chin said.

Prop. D Removed from June Ballot; Ruling Benefits Pineview Sr. Housing

SAN FRANCISCO - Proposition D, which would have prevented the sale of city-owned land to developers for less than 90 percent of market value with approval from voters, has been removed from the June 2 ballot by order of Superior Court Judge Stuart Pollak.

In the April 20 decision, Pollak ruled that Proposition D is clearly illegal. City Attorney Louise Renne, who filed the lawsuit to have it removed from the ballot, called it "a courageous decision."

The ruling has given a breath of life to the Pineview Senior Housing Project on top of the Broadway tunnel air space (*E/W* 4/9/87). If Prop. D had been passed by the voters, it would have blocked Pineview from obtaining air rights to the space, despite the approval of the City Planning Commission.

PRC and Taiwan Officials Attend CACA's 75th Anniversary Fête in LA

LOS ANGELES - A celebration of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the LA lodge of Chinese American Citizens Alliance on April 10 was an historic occasion. For the first time consuls from the People's Republic of China (PRC) and representatives from Taiwan's North American Coordinating Council (NACC) sat at neighboring tables as CACA's official guests.

Both PRC Consul Lin Guozhang and NACC's Chen Hsi Tsan spoke and congratulated CACA for its accomplishments fighting for Chinese American civil rights. Lin also informed the audience that the PRC will soon establish a consulate general in LA.

However, a discordant note was heard at this gathering of three hundred when the president of the LA Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association Wong Jun Wah was invited to speak. Wong immediately launched into an anti-communist diatribe. He was greeted by scattered applause among the gathering of three hundred. Other guests clinked cups and saucers and banged on the furniture to signal their disapproval.

The master of ceremonies eased the tense situation somewhat when he stated that this is not a suitable platform for airing such political issues and that the speech did not represent CACA.

CACA Grand Lodge President Irving Lai also stressed that CACA intends to maintain friendly relations with all who are friendly to the organization and expressed the wish that both PRC and Taiwan officials can continue to participate and speak at similar CACA functions.

Many state and local political luminaries attended the affair. An award from CACA and Gov. George Deukmejian was also given to Ronald Lew for his appointment as a federal district judge by President Ronald Reagan.

The CACA was founded in SF in 1895. The first local lodges -- in LA, SF and Oakland -- were chartered in 1912. The SF lodge will celebrate its own 75th anniversary May 9, and the Oakland lodge probably in June.

Ogawa Reelected to Oakland City Council; Hirota Swamped in School Board Race

OAKLAND - Frank Ogawa, a member of the Oakland City Council since 1966, was handily reelected to office with 56 percent of the vote as an at-large candidate in the April 21 election. His closest opponent, Ignacio De La Fuente, received 23 percent. Ogawa spent more than $90,000 on his campaign.

In the District 1 School Board race, Patricia Hirota garnered just 21 percent of the vote to Sheila Jordan's 58 percent.

Asian/Pacific Cultural Week at Lincoln Center, New York City, May 9

NEW YORK - The ninth annual Asian/Pacific American Heritage Festival will be held at Lincoln Center's Damrosch Park May 9 from noon to 7 pm. (Raindate: May 10) Admission is free.

The only gathering of its kind in the city, the festival will bring together Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Vietnamese, Cambodians, Tibetans, Koreans and others.

The event, which brings the national Asian/Pacific Heritage Week to an end, features music, dances, martial arts, food and information booths. It is sponsored by the Coalition of Asian/Pacific American Associations.

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NEWS

KTSF Poll of Chinese Americans Open to Many Interpretations

By MAX MILLARD

SAN FRANCISCO - The data from a telephone survey of 779 Chinese-surnamed households in the Bay Area, conducted last November by KTSF Channel 26, reinforce some long-held notions about local Chinese, and shatter some stereotypes. Released to the public this week, the results have opened up a wide range of interpretations.

KTSF, Northern California's primary TV station for Asian-language programs, broadcasts about 46 hours a week in Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Pilipino. The 10-year-old SF-based station reaches about 2 million households from Watsonville to Santa Rosa.

Station manager Mike Sherman said KTSF commissioned the survey to determine the viewership, help set advertising rates, and "for ourselves to find out what the audience is like."

TRILINGUAL

The $35,000 project was conducted by Selection Research, Inc. (SRI) of Lincoln, Nebraska, one of the top 15 polling agencies of its type in the nation. SRI hired trilingual telephone interviewers (English, Cantonese, Mandarin) who called Chinese-surnamed households in the counties of SF, San Mateo, Marin, Santa Clara and Alameda. They offered to conduct the 20-minute interview in any of the three languages.

To make sure the sample was representative of all Chinese in the six counties, SRI added up the number of Chinese surnames listed in the entire area, and called as many people in each zip code as was proportional to the overall population. Therefore, SF residents received 51% of the calls. Asian Yellow Pages helped design the methodology of the survey and provided randomly-selected telephone numbers.

According to Sherman, most television stations are tested for viewership by the Nielsen and Arbitron rating systems. "However, they don't monitor the households where English is spoken as a second language," he said. "They are eliminated from the surveys. So we have had a tough time over the years demonstrating our viewership."

Many companies, said Sherman, "are starting to realize the Chinese American market out here. But it's a mystery to them. . . . A lot of questions on the survey were questions that a particular agency wanted to find out the answer to, like McDonald's or a clothing store."

SAFEWAY

Of the respondents, 54% said they do not eat at fast-food restaurants, and an equal number said they had bought new clothes in the past 60 days, but only 24% had bought beer in the past month. Ninety-two percent said they had shopped at Safeway or Lucky's in the past 10 days, compared to 21% at local Chinese markets. Nearly 54% own their own homes, and 33% had bought a TV, videocassette recorder or stereo within the past year.

A question on viewership revealed that KTSF is the third most-watched television station by Chinese in the Bay Area. KGO Channel 7 finished first, followed by KPIX Channel 5. In fourth place was KRON Channel 4.

One reason for KGO's top ranking is that its 11 pm news is simulcast in Cantonese on radio station KALW (91.7 FM).

But in SF, KTSF ranked number one. To the management's surprise, the viewership was higher in the Richmond and Sunset districts than in Chinatown.

"It could have something to do with reception problems," said Sherman. Although KTSF is on cable television, many Chinatown buildings are not wired for cable.

The research project was headed by Gale Muller, vice president of SRI.

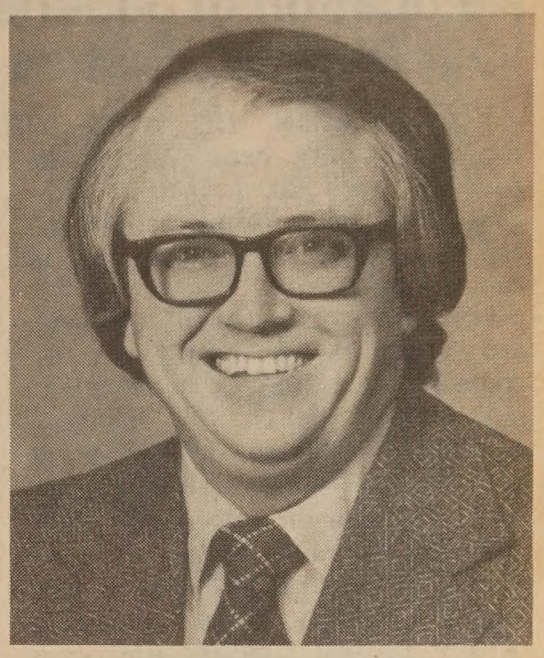
"We work for local independent television stations around the country. We have done some surveys in Spanish, but this was our first one in Chinese," he said in a telephone interview.

Once the respondents knew they had the option of speaking in any of three languages, said Muller, they became very cooperative. "We had a very very low refusal rate."

Thirty percent said they spoke only Cantonese at home. Only in Santa Clara County was Mandarin predominant.

PRESS CONFERENCE

At an April 21 press conference, KTSF handed out 140-page summaries of the study and invited local community and business leaders to speak on the results.



Researcher Gale Muller

Henry Der, executive director of Chinese for Affirmative Action, pointed out that even though 11% of respondents said they spoke only English at home, 60% spoke at least some English in their households, and 29% preferred to use English in giving the interview.

"Some advertisers and marketers, looking at this survey, will conclude that there's no need to hire any Chinese staff person in their work force," said Der. "But if targeted and focused, Chinese consumers will change their buying habits.

"Seventy-five percent liked American TV ads with subtitles in Chinese; 72% liked American TV ads with voiceovers or dubs. No American companies do voiceovers in this line. Therefore, Chinese Americans tend to be a captive of mass media marketing as anyone in the American market. If the companies were to adopt more bilingual strategies, there might be some modified buying patterns."

Asked to name the major problem in their community, 16% named crime, 13% named language problems and communication, and 10% said housing. But in SF, housing was ranked the number one problem.

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EDITORIAL

The "Paper Sons" Era Has Ended and We Must Exercise Our Rights As Citizens

Many young people and new immgrants to our community may not know much about the era of the "paper sons" and the so-called "confession program" detailed in the article in this issue. The post-Exclusion Law period perpetuated an anti-Chinese and anti-Asian atmosphere in this country which kept Chinese American families apart for decades. We must look at the "paper sons" issues from this larger historical perspective and not fault our forebears for sidestepping the law.

However, this period of overt oppression has passed. Laws blatantly discriminating against the Chinese have been repealed. Relatively recent immgration laws have allowed many families to reunite on these shores. On the political front, Chinese Americans have joined forces with other Asians and minorities to seek justice and equality. Though we may be impatient with the comparatively small turnout of Chinese American voters, we are glad there have been steady annual increases in the number of registered voters in the Chinese community.

Therefore, this is the time we should reaffirm our determination that America is our home. We should reaffirm our privileges and rights as equal partners in America's pluralistic society.

LETTER

Ohio State Seeks Beatrice Shing

To East/West:

The McKinley High School of Niles, Ohio class of 1947 is seeking information about a member of the class, Beatrice Shing who moved to San Francisco later. She had several brothers and sisters, Lucy and Paul are among the names recalled by classmates. Beatrice Shing married Ron McKisson after college and they lived in Anchorage, Alaska. Anyone who can assist us with her present address for our June class reunion may contact me at 37933 West Highway 50, Gunnison, Colorado 81230. Thank you.

Yvonne Caruso Roberts,
Gunnison, CO.

NEWS

Relocation of Japanese Americans Was 'Our Shame,' Justice Dept. Tells Court

WASHINGTON, DC - The US Supreme Court heard arguments Monday, April 20, in *US vs. William Hohri*, involving reparations to Japanese Americans imprisoned in camps during World War II.

US Justice Department attorneys are appealing a US Court of Appeals decision last year that said it's not too late for Japanese Americans detained during World War II and their descendants to seek a trial on the relocation.

The government's top lawyer, Solicitor General Charles Fried admitted Monday that the relocation of over 120,000 Japanese Americans has a "frankly racist cast which was our shame."

But Fried denied that survivors of the relocation have any right to reopen the case. "There was nothing hidden or sneaky about this wrong judgment," he told the court.

The appeals court said that the government may have to pay "just compensation" for property losses suffered by those imprisoned, but also ruled that the government is immune from being sued for alleged violations of constitutional rights.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

Despite the fact that the US has already paid $37 million in claims, Fried told the court that the six-year statute of limitations on such a lawsuit began in 1942, when the relocations were ordered. News reports said that consevative Chief Justice William Rehnquist seemed sympathetic to the government's argument that there was no substantial legal reason to reopen the relocation debate.

The case is being waged by William Hohri, a 60-year-old computer programmer from Chicago, and 18 other ex-detainees, with the support of a coalition of Japanese American and civil rights groups.

Hohri, whose father was a Methodist minister in North Hollywood, spent some of his teenage years at Camp Manzanar in California.

Hohri's attorney told the court that Japanese Americans didn't have the information they needed to reopen the case until 1983.

Evidence was revealed by a commission created by Congress that the government deceived the Supreme Court during the war about the patriotism of Japanese American and the likelihood that they might be a threat to spy for the Japanese government.

Estimates of wartime property losses of Japanese Americans run as high as $4.2 billion. Attorneys for the Japanese Americans say 60,000 survivors of the relocation are still alive and adding to this the legal descendants make the possible legal claimants about 150,000.

Hohri in remarks to the press Monday indicated he is not placated by an admission of guilt from the US Justice Department.

"It would be a victory if the solicitor general was on our side and fighting our case. He is supposed to be the one who upholds the Constitution of the United States."

Asian American Studies at Risk At East Los Angeles College

MONTEREY PARK - The Asian American Studies program at East Los Angeles College (ELAC) is in danger of being eliminated after a 4-3 vote by the district's Board of Trustees on March 11 to eliminate the faculty position of district's lone, full-time instructor in the program.

The instructor, Kaori Tanegashima, has taught at ELAC for ten years and usually offers three to five classes each semester. The ELAC Asian Studies program, in existence for twelve years, is the only one in the nine-campus community college system. Classes at other campuses are taught by instructors from other departments or part-time teachers.

A committee has been formed to block the elimination of the program. They have initiated a petition campaign directed toward the board of trustees, which will announce a final decision May 15.

A RISING TIDE

Tanegashima in a press statement described the elimination of the program as "part of a rising tide of racism against Asians." She pointed to the rising sentiment against Asians in Monterey Park, where the college is located.

Tim Hanami, a student in the Asian American Studies program noted that Asians now constitute nearly 40 percent of the campus population. "We need Asian American Studies because many Asian students do not know anything about their history and heritage. From grades kindergarten through high school, our history classes teach us nothing at all about our history."

Also affected by the board's cutbacks are fifteen other faculty positions at ELAC and a total of fifty-nine in the entire system.

"We should see the attempt to eliminate Asian American Studies in this broad context," said ELAC student Gary Fujimoto. "The cutbacks will definitely affect all students, especially those in dental hygiene, journalism, automotive and nursing programs. Students must get together to protest these cuts."

The Committee to Save Asian American Studies urges that letters of support be mailed by April 25 c/o Evangeline Villanueva, 2214 So. Meridian Ave., Alhambra, CA 91803.

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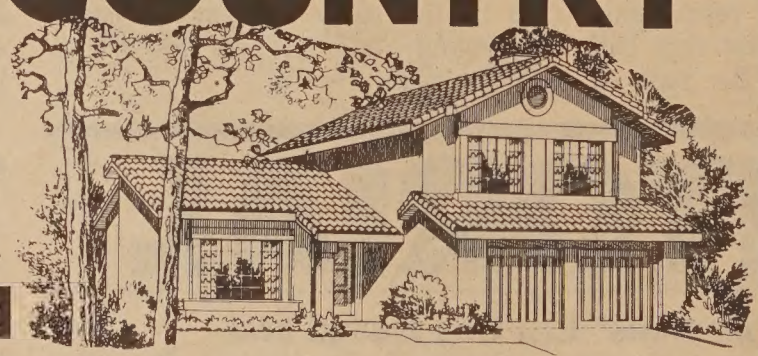

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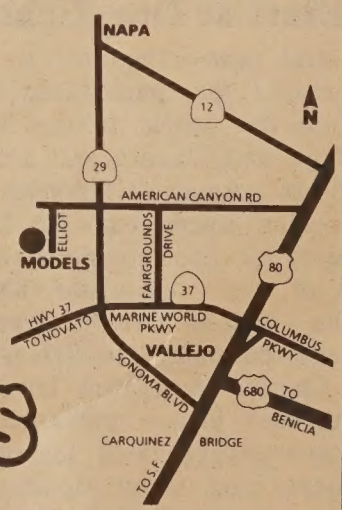

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EASTWIND

CULTURE

'Tokyo: Form and Spirit' Exhibit Creates Imaginative Environments

By SALLY SWOPE

As Japan is in the news during the national debate about protectionism, Americans are more curious than ever about what makes Japan tick. The San Francisco Museum of Modern Art (SFMMA) is showing a timely major exhibit through May 3, "Tokyo: Form and Spirit," combining contemporary Japanese art including a multimedia installation with traditional art from the Edo Period (1603–1868).

Regardless of whether Tokyo is part of your heritage, a place you recall with fond memories or an exotic destination you hope to visit, you will find this exhibit one of the most imaginative ever presented at SFMMA.

The contemporary and historical art vacillates from decorative and opulent to restrained and serene. The roots of both styles are of the mid-7th century. The decorative was influenced by native Japanese values for design, color, and subjects. The serene was influenced by Chinese artistic and literary traditions and Buddhism that had an audience in Nara, the capital before Edo/Tokyo.

The seven contemporary environments designed by Japanese architects and designers convey aspects of daily life that relate closely to our lives such as walking, living, working, playing, performing, reflecting and the city's spirit.

To show the antecedents of these environments, the exhibit presents an overview of exquisite hand-crafted art of the feudal period, such as a magnificent Sharaku woodblock print of an actor, a black lacquer and gold-leaf picnic box, a colorful painted folding-screen with amusing scenes of how affluent men and women in the 13th century whiled away a summer afternoon, and a lovely kimono embroidered with floral patterns suggesting summer's radiance.

LIMITLESS SPACE

As everyone must know, Tokyo is a city where space is at a premium. Contrasting this essential aspect of life in Tokyo, making do with finite space, the exhibit shows the opposite idea, limitless space, by evoking a reflecting environment. In a sea of enigmatic, flickering lights in a dark room, you cross a bridge and imagine boundless space. Ito and Sugiura create a tranquil space that speaks to all who traverse their symbolic bridge. A Buddha placed in a small room nearby was meant to be at the level of the bridge, to greet the viewer in the mood of serenity. Unfortunately, isolated in another room, the Buddha's connection to this wonderful state of mind may be lost.

Another imaginative environment is that created by Hiroshi Hara. On vertical sheets of clear plexiglas, Hara etched outlines of men and women, control panels, indicator lamps, switches, trees, birds, the moon and stars.

In a dark room, you see a 12-minute sequence of computer-programmed lights blinking, which triggers these images to light up in various parts of the space. It's like watching a reflection of your brain at work.

"SAMURAI JOGGER"

Another masterpiece is Masami Teraoka's large six-panel folding screen entitled "Samurai Jogger." Like Kunioyoshi, a 19th-century woodblock printer by whom Teraoka has been influenced in his figurative style, Teraoka also shows men and women in everyday scenes.

The large scale of the screen fits his subject. He shows a muscular tattooed man in samurai robes balanced on one leg and tying a sneaker, as a women also in traditional dress towels herself from a hot-tub soak. Two other women watch, enjoying their soak, relaxing.

The soft-pink cherry tree in bloom and the tight composition capture the humor and sensuality of Tokyo's more intimate side. It shows a fanciful aspect of the daily life of a city once known for its Yoshiwara or "red-light district."

Teraoka, a new-age artist who works in California, Hawaii and Japan, represents the contemporary spirit of Tokyo.

Rand Castile, director of the Asian Art Museum, along with Martin Friedman, director of the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis, and Mildred Friedman, design curator at the Walker Art Center, collaborates on this fascinating exhibit.

Castile explained to *East/West* that "a couple of people told me I would be working with *prima donnas*, but it didn't work out that way. The artists joined together and had a great appreciation for what American museums are trying to do."

In conjunction with the Cherry Blossom festivities from 11 am to 3 pm on Sunday, April 26, the museum will be open until 5 pm. The museum is free on Thursday nights and open until 10 pm. Tuesday through Sunday, the hours are 10 am until 5 pm.

The museum has installed a special hotline, 397-1212, to provide information about the exhibit.

"Samurai Jogger," (1986) panel six of a six-fold screen by Masami Teraoka in "Tokyo Form and Spirit," on display thru May 3.

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TEA CEREMONY AT GREEN GULCH FARM

Chanoyu, the way of tea, will be one of four traditional arts taught July 16-25 at the Zen Center Green Gulch Farm in Muir Beach. Procedures for preparing tea as host and receiving it as a guest, brushwork, comic theater and sword movement will be taught. The retreat, costing $900 for food, lodging, tuition and art supplies, is run by the California School of Japanese Arts, 526 Ashbury Ave., Santa Rosa (707/578-8014).

BUSINESS

Developers Seeking Tenants for Oakland Chinatown Medical Center

The Madison Square Professional Center

By RICHARD SPRINGER

SAN FRANCISCO - Developers of a medical building and professional center in Oakland Chinatown held a press briefing in San Francisco Chinatown last week to point out some unique features of their new project.

The development team is led by stockbroker and real estate developer Jack Wu and architect Merrill Jew, and includes attorney Jim Johnson and businessman Peter Vedrossian.

Called the Madison Square Professional Center, the three-story, newly-remodeled 45,000 square-foot former location of Goodwill Industries is currently looking for retail tenants for the ground floor and professionals, particularly doctors, dentists, and other medical specialists for the top two floors.

The building is at 212 Ninth Street and Wu pointed out that the location is an advantageous one, with a BART station, a California State office building, the Oakland Museum and many other downtown landmarks nearby.

"The main purpose is to create a complete medical center in Oakland Chinatown to facilitate patients who (otherwise would) have to travel far away to seek medical help," according to promotional materials.

The project is being marketed jointly by Ted Dang of Commonwealth Companies and Carl Chan of Claremont Realty, both of Oakland.

Chan said at the press conference that the unique civic benefits for a medical center in Oakland Chinatown was one reason for the two real estate companies sharing the marketing for the project.

According to Merrill Jew, the remodeling of the building started at the end of 1985 and took about one year. The total cost was about $2 million for the 212 Ninth Street property and one other adjacent building, with about $1.7 for the main building's construction, Johnson added.

Johnson pointed out that, unusual for this type of project, the developer, Medical-Dental Building Associates, is offering the units as as condominiums, either for lease or sale. They are also pricing the units in a range of about $140 to $180 per square foot, significantly under the going rate for other similar projects in Oakland Chinatown, he said.

For information about the center call Chan at 835-3333.

The Bank of the Orient Becomes First US Bank with Full-Service China Branch

SAN FRANCISCO - The Bank of the Orient last week became the first US bank to open a full-service branch in China. Although nearly all the major US banks and many smaller institutions have "representative" offices in China, none is known to have full-service branches that are permitted to take deposits and lend money.

The bank opened the branch in Xiamen (Amoy), one of four special economic zones in southern China in which foreign investors receive preferential treatment.

The institution already has two representative offices in China -- one in Xiamen that it opened in 1983 and one in Zhuhai, in Guangdong Province that was opened in 1984. The special economic zone in Zhuhai was created in 1979.

DEPOSITS LIMITED

Bank of the Orient President John Barclay told *East/West* this week that deposit gathering at the branch in China would be limited. "We can accept deposits from only certain people, off-shore deposits from foreign corporations and expatriate deposits. We can't advertise our services to the average Chinese citizen." He said the new branch is in line with the bank's plan to be an important player in China's economic development.

"Representative offices can't (conduct regular) banking services at all. But our branch will be able to provide banking services for people who wish to do business in China." Barclay said that the Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank was another institution with a branch office in China.

The Bank of the Orient is a $224 million institution that has operated in the SF area since 1971. It has $200 million in deposits, and four branches in the Bay Area --three in San Francisco and one in Oakland.

The bank lost money last year on operations, but posted a net profit of $329,000 as a result of a one-time securities gain. The bank has played an active role in facilitating the transfer of money to China to relatives of its customers.

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CHINESE WORD-A-DAY

UMBRELLA

The character "umbrella" contains an open umbrella, a handle, and four persons (人) who appear to be sharing it.

Umbrellas are not the only raingear in China. Among the peasants, the most popular are the straw hats and the rain-cloaks made of leaves, grass or coir. However, folk craftsmen in China do make some of the most beautiful umbrellas in the world - with oil-soaked paper and hand-decorated designs called "oil umbrellas" (油傘).

Umbrellas are "rain umbrellas" (雨傘) and parasols are "sun umbrellas" (陽傘). To put up an umbrella is 打傘.

In the olden days, when a popular official was transferring to another

Mandarin Cantonese
Sǎn Sáhn

post or retiring, the people would present him with an umbrella of red silk or satin as a parting gift. The umbrella, which would be inscribed full of names of local citizens, was a symbol of protection and concern. This unique gift was called "umbrella of 10,000 citizens". 萬民傘

A "descending umbrella" (降落傘) is a parachute. Paratroopers are called "umbrella soldiers" (傘兵). Among the soldiers, they refer to the parachute as "umbrella" for short. So, if you were a paratrooper in training, when the officer asked you about your umbrella, he was definitely not joking!

By GORDON LEW

IN-DEPTH

SPECIAL REPORT:
A Look Back at the Chinese Confession Program

Continued from page 1

communist hysteria, the Chinese in the US were the ones to suffer the consequences.

Using amnesty as the carrot, the INS brandished the stick of deportation under the McCarran-Walter Act to get Chinese Americans to confess.

It is important to note that no Chinese were deported as a result of the Confession program -- not for lack of desire on the part of the INS, but because there was no place to send the deportees. The lack of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China precluded deportation there. Violators were supposed to be deported to the point of departure, in most cases for the Chinese this was Hong Kong, but HK refused to accept deportees.

But INS's difficulties of deportation were not generally known and fear in the community was pervasive. Chinese Americans, whether they confessed or not, suffered significant psychological stress during the ten-year period.

PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT

"We were living in the projects at the time and I remember the whole community was in an uproar," said one 38-year-old Chinese American who asked that his name not be used. "My father wanted to confess because he had served in the army and had protection. My uncle who supported leftist politics was against the confession. The split in the family cast a real negative feeling.

"I remember the arguments with relatives and all the family discussions. I was afraid of losing my father. The FBI came and and interrogated my father. They took him down to headquarters. I was only eight years old at the time. I was afraid they would take him away forever."

"We were afraid," said a 69-year-old woman. "People were being stopped in the streets and asked for their papers. We heard about a man who hung himself after he got arrested. My husband went to the INS to confess because his paper son had already confessed. My husband had lived in the US for over 25 years and served in the US army. To him, the US *was* his home. When he came home from the INS and I asked him what happened he sat down and just wept. They had taken away his citizenship. It had meant that much to him. . . . They even threatened me with deportation. I was indignant because, after all, I was the wife of a man who had served in the US army."

The decision to confess caused splits in families where not all members wanted to confess.

HIGH SUICIDE RATE

A study done by Dr. Sanford Tom, the first bilingual psychiatrist to practice in SF Chinatown, demonstrated that the suicide rate in the '50's among the SF Chinese was "six times the national average and three times the average in SF." Tom feels that one factor contributing to this high rate was the "closing off of mainland China -- making many older immigrants feel they would be stuck here forever and the stress of family separations."

The political climate also played a role. "The US government suspected that all Chinese were communists which was fed by the Korean War and McCarthy era hysteria. With the FBI swooping down and interrogating people, and the enforcement of gambling laws with raids, it was a very bad time for Chinese," recalls Tom.

Therapist and social worker Rudy Kao recall that most of the seriously ill elderly clients he saw in the mid '60's were diagnosed as "paranoic and/or depressed."

The mental health problems caused by the forced separation of families didn't end with the reform of immigration laws in 1965. Linda Wang, SF county mental health administrator and former clinic director at the Chinatown-North Beach clinic recalled some of the cases at the clinic. "We saw quite a few cases of grown first-born sons having great difficulty relating to their fathers once they were reunited -- also problems between spouses."

In some cases, the problems continue into the next generation, as "grown sons have difficulty as fathers, because they never had a father in the home," Wang said.

(INS Investigator Francis) Leo recalled some interrogations in which the alleged son had the papers so well memorized that he "gave the answer before the questions were asked."

SYSTEM OF FRAUD

The 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act banned Chinese immigration except for exempt classes provided for by treaty. Those with US citizenship, i.e. US-born or born abroad of US citizens, however, are eligible to enter the country. This provided the opening round which the Chinese created an elaborate system of deception to come to the US. In this they received key asssistance from an act of God and the US courts.

Since one consequence of the 1906 SF earthquake and fire was the destruction of birth records, Chinese born outside the US could claim a US birth. Once given a "commissioner discharge," the equivalent of a birth certificate, Chinese Americans were able to petition for their children.

According to a report written for the US Department of State in 1955, if all the Chinese who claimed citizenship by birth prior to 1906 were valid, each Chinese woman living in the US during that period would have given birth to 800 children!

In order to bring over as many 'descendants' as possible, Chinese men with US citizenship, after a visit back to China, would declare a marriage and child(ren), -- even if it was a lie. A person in China with no relative in the US could then arrange to 'buy' a slot from someone who had one with the appropriate age and dialect.

Because China at that time kept no official birth records, it was almost impossible to disprove the claims.

Not all of the men were motivated by greed. Many of the immigrants listed extra children because they felt obligated to do so. The Chinese tradition of providing "saang loh" -- to give a future -- to relatives compelled many men to create slots for their nephews and other members of their extended family.

Lim P. Lee

Therefore,, many Chinese came to the US with adopted names and identities of men not their fathers. They became "paper sons."

The INS, long suspicious of immigration fraud, created an equally elaborate interrogation process to "catch" the paper sons.

New arrivals were originally detained in a wooden shed at the

Continued on page 8

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IN-DEPTH

SPECIAL REPORT:

A Look Back at the Chinese Confession Program

Continued from page 7

SF wharf and later in barracks on Angel Island. They weren't released until they had successfully answered questions covering in detail all aspects of their village and family life. Their "fathers" were interviewed separately and the INS would match the answers.

To synchronize stories, fathers would send coaching papers to their "paper sons" in China. These papers, often the size of a book, included names of relatives, dates of birth, and the father's recollections of the village physical and social organization.

Even real sons and real fathers had difficulty describing in similar detail their villages, since memories play tricks and no two people have the same view of reality.

Coaching papers were memorized and thrown overboard or otherwise disposed of before the immigrants landed on US soil. Leo recalled some interrogations in which the alleged son had the papers so well memorized that he "gave the answer before the questions was asked."

PHANTOM VILLAGE

An example of how elaborate the fraud became can be seen in the story of Sai Kee Village, which *Time* magazine (*1/20/58*) described as "one of the biggest frauds perpetrated on a sovereign government."

Sai Kee village originally existed in China, but as each newcomer came into the country, he would be questioned by the INS and afterwards would write down all of his own testimony so that those whom he brought in would tell the same story. As time past, the description of the village no longer corresponded with the situation in the real village in China.

According to retired immigration investigator Francis Leo, the village became "a phantom village, with many of the petitioners not even coming from the village it was meant to describe."

Immigration fraud didn't end with paper sons. Village clanspeople expected those who had immigrated to the US to create slots for additional paper sons. Should the paper son not pass the interrogation process, the village's future chances for immigration was jeopardized and the young man returned home in disgrace -- his family shamed. The system created to circumvent exclusion laws self-perpetuated, plunging the participants into a labyrinth of false relationships.

DRUMWRIGHT REPORT

In 1955, during the height of the McCarthy era, the US consul general in Hong Kong wrote the Drumwright Report which outlined the fraudulent means by which Chinese were entering the US. The consul warned of a "serious problem of national security, most particularly in respect to the security of the Chinese communities in the US and loyal American citizens of Chinese race."

A press conference in the 50s with the INS and the Chinese press. (l-r) are George Fong of the "Chinese World," Gilbert Woo of "Chinese Pacific Weekly," Francisc Leo of the INS, Emil Pullin of the INS, a representative of "Young China," INS District Director C.W. Fullilove, and Mr. Leong of the "Chinese Times."

The goal was to encourage the destruction of the "system of fraud -- thus bringing to an end a system of buying and selling the rights of American citizenship before Communist China is able to bend the system to the service of her purposes alone."

"Chinatown was hit like an A-bomb fell. Streets were deserted. Restaurants dropped income. Shoppers avoided Chinatown and for three weeks it was a ghost town."
- Former Postmaster Lim P. Lee

No proof existed then or now that the China ever tried to export communism through either the buying of false papers or the blackmailing of paper sons. But the fear of communism added an overpowering momentum to the confession program.

On Feb. 29, 1956, the SF Federal Grand Jury secured subpoenas against appproximately 26 family and district associations which had the names of 40,000 Chinese Americans on their membership rosters.

The subpoenas demanded production in "less than 24 hours" of all "lists, rolls, or other records of membership of the association during the entire period of the association's existence, all records of dues, assessments, contributions, and other income of the association, and all photographs of the memberships or any portion thereof."

LIKE AN A-BOMB

"Chinatown was hit like an A-bomb fell. Streets were deserted. Restaurants dropped income. Shoppers avoided Chinatown, and for three weeks it was a ghost town," recalled Lim P. Lee. According to Leo, many associations whose records hadn't been subpoenaed burned them to prevent their seizure. Examination of the records would have exposed individuals who did not carry the same last name as the family association thereby exposing them as probable paper sons.

The Chinese family associations responded by challenging the subpoenas and on March 21, 1956, Federal District Judge Oliver J. Carter ruled that the subpoenas were in violation of the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution. The court ruled that the subpoenas were a "mass inquisition of a substantial portion of the Chinese population in SF."

He did however leave the door open for additional subpoenas, "sufficiently specific and properly related to the subject of inquiry."

Six Companies spokesman, Joseph S. Quan was quoted in the *San Francisco News* (3/21/56) that the ruling clears the "air and now makes it possible for the government to approach the organizations in a spirit of mutual cooperation, and to seek their assistance in legitimate inquiry into immigration fraud, where such exists."

His statement was the precursor to a historic 1957 meeting between then INS District Director Charles Beechie and representatives of the Six Companies in the INS office.

INS STRATEGY

Leo said that INS investigators would approach individuals whom "preliminary investigations identified as possible illegals and tell them that they (the INS) had the evidence. We would suggest voluntary confession as well as the possiblility of adjustment of status.

"The alternative was being prosecuted for perjury and (making a) false claim to US citizenship." INS raids, euphemistically called "search operations" were a more powerful stimulus of voluntary confessions.

The US Justice Department operated the Chinese Confession program from 1956-1966 with 12 full-time INS investigators in SF and two - three investigators each in New York, Chicago, and Hawaii to process the claims.

According to INS documents the program would *induce* Chinese persons "to come forward, disclose their true identities and status in this country. No promises were made that adjustment of status would be affected. A major benefit to the Service was the identification and closing of 'slots' represented by claimed relatives abroad."

"In the beginning," according to Francis Leo, the first INS investigator of Chinese descent, "there was a lot of mistrust in the community. We sought to make contact with the

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IN-DEPTH

Six Companies and family associations to establish trust."

FIRST BREAKTHROUGH

The first breakthrough occurred when several family association leaders confessed and had their status' adjusted. Realizing the importance of these cases, INS made "exceptional care to facilitate" and expedite them, according to Leo. INS did the investigation and paperwork then turned over the cases to the Department of Justice to decide whether or not to prosecute.

Although Justice had final say, "it was understood that in the absence of other violations the immigration cases would generally be dismissed," recalled Leo.

Leo said there was resistance by some government officials to the program because it offered "two bites of the apple" to the immigrant -- it offered legalization to the "false" family and it allowed the confessee to bring over his own family eventually.

While many Chinese confessed in order to bring their families over, others did so because they feared detection precipitated by the confessions of "paper relatives," because the confession of one person almost always meant that he had to give information on others. His paper father, brothers, sisters, the "broker", etc.,-- all had to be named.

The US government had discretionary powers to prosecute individuals for criminal and/or political reasons. Under the McCarran-Walter Act, INS specifically targeted individuals who had expressed support for the communist government in China.

The case of Maurice Chuck, later publisher/editor of now closed *San Francisco Journal*, was pursued vigorously by the US attorney general's office because of his open support for the PRC.

Chuck's father had originally entered the US as the son of a US citizen. Chuck, in turn, entered as the grandson of a citizen. Under pressure from INS investigators, Chuck's father confessed his "paper" lineage during the late '50's.

Chuck, when confronted by investigators refused to surrender his citizenship certificate under his attorney's instructions. He was later convicted of failing to surrender his citizenship and sentenced to three months in federal prison and five years probation.

Chuck feels that the purpose of the Confession Program was to "single out those they (the INS) felt were not loyal to the US government. My father was pressured to confess in order to get to me."

Former INS investigator Leo concurred that Chuck was "vigorously pursued" because of his membership in Min Ching. "Min Ching organized young people who were ambitious and educated and prime targets for communism and indoctrination," according to Leo. He added that US immigration law explicitly excludes people who are members of the Communist Party and/or subscribe to the overthrow of the US.

"In the beginning, there was a lot of mistrust in the community. We sought to make contact with the Six Companies and family associations to establish trust."
- Former INS investigator Francisc Leo

Despite his and his family's suffering, Chuck told *E/W* that he has no regrets. "I was right in the '50's, and it was very gratifying to see that in the 1979 our own leaders normalized relations with China. That is my exoneration."

RELIEF

In most cases the Chinese Confesssion Program allowed individuals to untangle their convoluted false relationships and petition for their real families legally. Leo recalled that many of the confessees were relieved to have their records cleared up. "It was like going to the doctor. I told the people not to hold anything back," he recalls.

Former Postmaster Lee, whose family confessed during the program, said it a success because it enabled thousands of Chinese to become legalized. "We did nothing wrong. We were legalized, adjusted and forgiven via subsequent laws. We opened doors for others to be legalized. We are the forerunners of the asylum program because we have tested its legality in the courts and by statute."

The purpose of the Confession Program was to "single out those they (the INS) felt were not loyal to the US government. My father was pressured to confess in order to get to me."
- Chinatown journalist Maurice Chuck

But Lee admitted the confession Program could have been a trap for those who had run afoul of the law or had beliefs not tolerated at the time.

There was another group of Chinese Americans who were caught in what one immigration judge called the "never-never" land of the Immigration Service. These were people who confessed their fraudulent entry, forfeited their citizenships and then were not given green cards. Although they were not deported, they had no legal status which meant they had no rights. If they left the country, they could not return and they could not petition for their relatives.

In 1974, 250 people who had confessed under the program had their status in "limbo" pending related court decisions. For no other reasons other than their date of entry -- after 1952, and the kind of fraud -- a false claim to citizenship -- these people were denied legalization.

Based on an INS interpretation of a congressional re-writing of the law in 1952, the INS in 1971 began to deny deportation relief to aliens who had entered the US under false claims of citizenship, but at the same time continued to give relief to aliens entering under fraudulent visas.

Attempts by the Chinatown office of the SF Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation to resolve the issue in a class action suit failed in 1974. The fate of all of the 250 immigrants is not known, however many of them subsequently qualified for relief under other laws.

Kathy Lowe, a travel agency owner and an active member of many Chinatown organizations, was in immigration limbo for 15 years. She immigrated to the US in 1952 as the grand-daughter of a US citizen. But her father had 'bought' his papers, making her status also fraudulent.

In 1960, the one non-family member that her father had brought to the US confessed and Lowe, her brothers and sisters and father and mother all lost their immigration status.

Although she was married to a citizen and had American-born children, Lowe's status was not adjusted until 1975. She recalls those years bitterly, "I had committed no crime. Real criminals had more rights than I did."

The Confession Program was brought to a halt in 1966 when a "very strong suspicion, supportable in many instances by the facts, that while the confessions closed many old 'slots' they were, in effect, opening new ones," according to one press account. As one Chinese-language newspaper put it "the Service was suspicious of re-confessions."

However, retired Leo disputes the INS claim of additional frauds. "There was a suspicion, but subsequent events have not proven" their fears. "The Chinese "were not inclined to stick their necks out again, they were relieved to confess and end the deception."

Leo's contends that the program was "put on the back burner" when the government realized it was of more benefit to the Chinese than to its own goals. The December 1965 passage of the new immigration law also played a major role in the termination of the program, since it eliminated most of the restrictions which had created the "paper sons" system in the first place.

POSTSCRIPT

The Chinese Confession Program didn't offer Chinese Americans anything they weren't entitled to under existing laws. What it did do was facilitate the legalization of nearly 36,000 Chinese Americans who came to the US with fraudulent documents.

Without the program, individuals wishing to "confess" would have had to wait five years before action would have been taken.

This amounted to special treatment, but the Chinese didn't want special treatment. *There was no reason to confess* in their eyes and they didn't want to disrupt their lives.

The INS, trying to end what they saw as fraud and seeking to fight communism, used every means they had to make the Chinese confess. The McCarran-Walter Act of 1952 fit the bill.

In retrospect, there were positive and negative results of the Chinese Confession Program. Individuals were able to become legal and bring their real families to the US. But the "dark side" of the program split families and caused incredible stress.

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IN-DEPTH

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Legalization Fee for Aliens May Top $300 Per Person

By MAX MILLARD

SAN FRANCISCO - The decision of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to charge a $185 processing fee for adult undocumented aliens wishing to apply for legalization sparked a mass protest from Hispanic and Asian community organizations when it was announced last month.

Yet the same organizations that complained the loudest are charging up to $200 per adult alien for helping to submit the paperwork to the INS.

Even aliens with good, solid documentation proving their continuous residency in the US since January 1, 1982 are being urged to apply through an intermediary rather than directly to the INS. Thus, every adult applicant can expect to pay over $300 to get his status changed. And most applicants -- who lack solid documentation -- may end up paying substantially more.

Catholic Charities, an arm of the Catholic Church, is mounting the largest legalization effort in the nation. It has 11 legalization sites in SF and San Mateo counties alone.

Patrice Perillie, a spokesperson for Catholic Charities in SF, said in an interview that her organization will charge "in the neighborhood of $150 per application per family member, and $40 for dependents." She defended the fee, saying, "The lowest attorney I've heard about is $500."

Shortly after the Immigration Reform and Control Act was passed last November, the Bay Area's major legalization agencies and legal services formed the Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights and Services. Among the member organizations are Catholic Charities, the International Institute, Asian Law Caucus, La Raza Centro Legal, and the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF).

Emily Goldfarb, coordinator for the Coalition, said in a telephone interview that the fee has not yet been set, but that "it could be $50 to $200."

The charge is necessary, she said, "to cover their costs. All these agencies are pretty much on a shoestring budget as it is. We had to hire new staff, attorneys, volunteer coordinators. . . . Some of us will be charging on a sliding scale, with grants to subsidize those who can't afford the full cost. I don't know yet how they're going to structure it."

One problem with the law, said Goldfarb, is that "everybody thinks legalization is much simpler than it is. People have the impression that if you have your documents you fill out a form and submit it and that's all there is to it. But it's not that easy."

Attorneys, she said, "are spending 20 to 24 hours attending seminars to study the legalization steps. In a family, for example, what if some people came here before 1982 and some people after 1982?

"It would be great if everybody could prove that their whole family is eligible, that they've never been arrested, have a permanent job, that they've never been on welfare, all these people are vouching for them, they have rent receipts, utility bills. But that's the exceptional case."

By next week, she said, the Coalition will decide its fees, install a hotline "for all immigration questions," and release a list of recommended private attorneys, who are expected to charge $700 to $1,000 per case.

The Coalition's last-minute scramble to deal with the amnesty problems is largely a result of the INS's own lateness and disorganization. Even now, less than two weeks before the 18-month amnesty period begins on May 5, the INS does not have any application forms available, and has not announced the mailing address where completed forms and supporting documents may be sent.

Press coverage of the rapidly changing regulations have added to the confusion. A *Los Angeles Times* article on April 9 reported, "All employers are required to review every new hire's documents showing identity and authorization to work." On April 16 the *Times* reported that prospective employers do not have to see any documents, but "should ask the two following questions: 'Do you claim to qualify for the legalization provisions of the new immigration law? Do you intend to apply for legal status and seek interim work authorization from INS?'"

While the INS is encouraging applicants to send in their forms directly to an INS field office, virtually all community organizations are discouraging this practice. The question of whether applicants need to send original documents or certified copies is still unanswered.

Richard Konda, a staff attorney for the nonprofit Asian Law Alliance in San Jose, said that for the first 30 days, the INS will be dealing almost exclusively with those who are awaiting deportation proceedings. "For other applicants, their paperwork will just sit," Konda said.

Staff attorney Francisco Garcia of MALDEF warned that, although the INS has pledged all information during the amnesty period will be confidential and not used for deportation purposes, "personally I don't trust the INS. In about a year, there will be the problem of picking up someone who isn't eligible to stay. They might say they got the information from some other source."

On the other hand, said Garcia, the law probably has more flexibility than it appears to. "For example, if someone was once on public assistance, it's not an automatic disqualification. I think a good attorney could show that if you are currently employed and self-supporting, you are not likely to become a public charge."

For the simpler cases, he believes, the Coalition is probably the best route for submitting paperwork. "But if you're missing documentation, then you really have to hustle with an attorney to come up with that documentation. You can, in many cases, use affidavits of people who know you, such as a person in the church or a member of your union."

One disadvantage of applying for legalization through a nonprofit agency, said Garcia, is that "there will be a longer wait." But he cautioned against hiring attorneys who simply submit the application and make a list of the documents needed.

"Most attorneys give free consultations first," he said. "It's a good idea to call two or three attorneys before making a decision." Many are charging $2,000 to $3,000 for complex cases.

Under the "grandfather clause" of the new law, persons hired before Nov. 7, 1986 may keep their present jobs; they are not required to show any documents or to declare their intention of applying for amnesty.

The clause has a double edge, Garcia noted. "The new law says the employer doesn't *have* to ask someone for documentation. But what if he *does*? Our theory is that once the legalization period is over, we're going to see raids and attempts to clean out everyone who isn't eligible for the grandfather clause.

"Many employers are aware of that. They know their workers can't get a job anywhere else. Sometimes people have to work for $2 an hour, 15 hours a day."

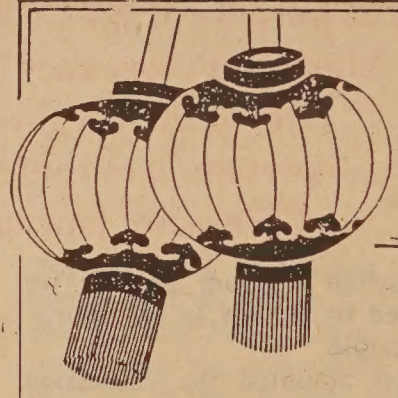
LEGALIZATION SITES:

Catholic Charities, 2940 16th St., Suite 204, SF (861-2387)

International Institute, 2209 Van Ness Ave., SF (673-1720)

Asian Law Caucus, 36 Waverly Pl., SF (391-1655) and 1322 Webster St., Suite 410, Oakland (835-1474)

La Raza Centro Legal, 2588 Mission St., Rm. 200, SF (826-5506)



China Summer Camp 1987

Date: June 30 - July 30, depart from San Francisco or other parts of the U.S. to Hong Kong on June 30 and return to the U.S. on July 30.

Location: Taishan County, Guangdong Province.

Qualification: Youth of Chinese descent between the age of 16-28.

Programs: Part (1) Study sessions: Intensive Chinese language lessons, lectures on traditional and contemporary China, field trips to ancestral villages, informal group discussion with local youth, Chinese painting lessons and many other extra-curricular activities.
Part (2) Educational Tour (starts on July 10) will visit Beijing, Nanjing, Shanghai, Suzhou, Hangzhou and Wuxi for the purpose of developing a better understanding of China in transition.

Cost: US$1,480 which includes round-trip airfare between San Francisco or West Coast and Hong Kong, tuition, food, lodging (air-conditioned rooms), transportation in China, 3 nights of hotel and 6 meals in Hong Kong.

Sponsors: Taishan Overseas Affairs Office.
New City Trading Company.
New China Educational Foundation.

Academic Advisor: Professor S. L. Wong.

For more information and application form, please contact:

New City Trading Co., 831 Pacific Ave., San Francisco CA 94133 Tel. (415) 956-1331
New China Education Foundation, c/o 737 Grant Avenue, Suite B, San Francisco, CA 94108. Tel. (415) 362-4306
Super Time Travel, 1245 Stockton St., San Francisco, CA 94108 Tel. (415) 398-7373
Daily Travel Service, 44 Waverly Pl., San Francisco, CA 94108 Tel. (415) 433-3388
Hee Chan's Tours, 735 Webster St., Oakland, CA 94607
Prof. S. L. Wong, 112 Hollyhock Court, Hercules, CA 94547 Tel. (415) 799-5427

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NETWORKING THE COMMUNITY

Profile

Chinatown/N. Beach Community College Center Finds Older Immigrants Motivated to Learn

By IRENE F. CHANG

An adult ESL class at the Chinatown/North Beach Center.

SAN FRANCISCO - Eager, job-minded young adult immigrants needing to acquire language and technical skills aren't the only students filling classes in the Chinatown/North Beach Community College Center in SF. Older immigrants may not be seeking employment opportunities, but they are just as motivated to learn English.

According to Pearl Chen, and Sue Lim Yee, counselors at the center, 95 percent of their students are Chinese, but they are by no means a homogeneous group. Students range in age from 18 to over 65.

English as a Second Language programs at the Center teach housekeeping and restaurant skills to students with limited education. More educated immigrants receive ESL instruction in medical and computer terminology; the older adults are taught "survival English" for needs such as shopping and asking directions.

The older adults place a high value on education. "The older immigrants who have been here for a long time have always wanted to learn English, but had to work as seamstresses or restaurant busboys to support their children," Chen said. "Now that their children are

Continued on page 12

Marketing

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Immediate marketing position available for individual who is bilingual (Cantonese/English) and culturally sensitive. Business, Marketing, and/or Sales experience preferred. Must be detailed, self motivated and possess excellent written communication and people and organization skills.

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BRANCH OFFICE: 223 E. Garvey Avenue, Suite 138, Monterey Park CA 91754
Tel: (818) 288 8222

WHERE WHAT WHEN

NOW THROUGH APRIL 30

ART EXHIBITION - Works by David Oshiro, 1974-1987. Asian Resource Gallery, 310 - 8th St., Oakland. 8 am-6 pm, Mon.-Fri. (763-2970)

FRI. APRIL 24

TRAVELERS' WORKSHOP for buying arts & crafts in China, by author Roberta Stalberg. China Books, 2929 24th St., SF. Free. 3-5 pm. (282-2994)

ON LOK'S ANNIVERSARY DINNER - Honors Caspar Weinberger, Willie Brown, others. Ramada Renaissance Hotel, SF. $150. 7 pm. (956-1011)

APRIL 24 - 26

CHERRY BLOSSOM FESTIVAL - 20th annual event with music, cultural presentations, crafts, food. Japantown, Post at Buchanan streets, SF. 10 am. (421-4373)

CONFERENCE - "Minority Health Issues: Research, Policy and Community Action." School of Public Health, Earl Warren Hall, UC Berkeley. Free. (643-6518)

SAT. APRIL 25

SPRING CLEANUP CAMPAIGN - Bring unwanted items (except wet and commercial garbage) to Mason at Broadway, Powell near Pacific, or Powell near Union & Columbus. Help with large items. 9:30 am-12:30 pm. (Enid Lim, 391-4133)

CHINESE PARENTS organizational meeting to form citywide group for parents of public schoolchildren. Commodore Stockton School, 950 Clay St., SF. 10 am-noon. (982-0801)

MANDARIN SPEECH CONTEST sponsored by Chinese Language Teachers Assn. City College of SF, 50 Phelan, SF. 1-5 pm.

SAN JOSE TAIKO GROUP annual concert. Mayer Theatre, Santa Clara University. 2:30 and 7:30 pm. (408/293-9344)

OPEN HOUSE for reopening of Dr. Eugene Choi's allergy office. 660 Sacramento St., #400, SF. 3-6 pm. (391-5656)

AWARDS DINNER to benefit Asian Women's Resource Center. Miriwa Restaurant, 728 Pacific Ave., SF. Emcee: Serena Chen. $35. 6 pm (421-8827, 788-1008)

DINNER MEETING - Includes talk by author Harold Leavitt. Asian Business League of Silicon Valley. Peng's Restaurant, 4320 El Camino Real, Los Altos. $30-$35. 7 pm. (David Sin, 408/980-1101)

NOT MY FAULT - Asian comedy group returns to Ohana Cultural Ctr., 4345 Telegraph Ave., Oakland. $4. 8:30 pm. (658-1868, 849-1289)

APRIL 25 - 26

KOREAN AM. MEDIA CONFERENCE - Korean Cultural Services Center, 5505 Wilshire Blvd., LA. $10 advance, $12 door. (213/382-0551, 213/736-1300)

SUN. APRIL 26

CHERRY BLOSSOM PARADE - Starts at City Hall at 1 pm, goes down Polk St., left on Post St. to Fillmore St.

LABOR WORKSHOP in Cantonese with Esther Long of Asian Law Caucus. 310 8th St., #101, Oakland. 2-4 pm. (451-2846)

CONCERT of Bach, Haydn, Tchaikowsky by violoncellist Wei-Guo Liu, pianist Yolanda Ting. Music & Arts Institute, 2622 Jackson St., SF. Free. 3 pm. (567-1445)

MON. APRIL 27

COLLOQUIUM - "Sino-Western Cultural Relations in the 19th Century" by history professor Xu Xudian of Shandong University, China. 3205 Dwinelle Hall, UC Berkeley. Free. Noon. (643-6321)

TUES. APRIL 28

FREE LEGAL CLINIC - Specializing in eviction defense, other housing matters for low-income tenants. Ping Yuen Community Ctr., 838 Pacific Ave., SF. 12:30-3:30 pm. (627-0200, 9:30-10:30 am.)

DINNER MEETING - "Doing Business in the Pacific Rim." Asian Am. Manufacturers Assn. meets at Plum Garden Restaurant, Mt. View. $20. 6:30-9:30 pm. (325-5499)

WED. APRIL 29

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION SEMINAR by Asian Americans for Community Development. Mental health and human services professionals welcome. 516 Martha St., San Jose. Free. Noon-1:30 pm. (408/998-1544)

COLLOQUIUM - "Money Markets in the PRC." 3205 Dwinelle Hall, UC Berkeley. Free. Noon. (643-6321)

CAMPAIGN FUNDRAISER by Chinese Americans for Molinari. Holiday Inn, 750 Kearny St., SF. $250. 6:30 pm. (956-5221)

THURS. APRIL 30

SOCIAL MIXER - sponsored by Asian Pacific Personnel Assn. Savoy Rm., Holiday Inn near Union Square, SF. 6 pm. $12.50 advance, $15 door. (444-3188)

SAT. MAY 2

YARD SALE for scholarship fund. Toys, books, clothes, etc. Community College Ctr., 940 Filbert St., SF. 9 am-1 pm.

LAW DAY - Panel of volunteer attorneys from Asian Am. Bar Assn. will give free legal consultations. Self Help for the Elderly, 640 Pine St., SF. 10 am-1 pm. (Rodney Low, 834-4712)

CAMERON CARNIVAL - 39th annual festival with games, food, original plays, white elephant sale, silent auction, clothing sale. Cameron House, 920 Sacramento St., SF. 11 am-10 pm. (781-0401)

KIM MIYORI will narrate slide presentation on "Asian Americans in Hollywood, 1915-44. Meinitz Hall Theater, UCLA. $4. 7:30 pm. (213/680-4462)

GENERAL CIVIL PRACTICE

MARY GEMMA O'KEEFFE
ATTORNEY AT LAW

TELEPHONE
(415) 664-6788

2311 TARAVAL ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94116

NETWORKING

Community College

Continued from page 11

grown, they can fulfill that desire to learn at the center."

BRIDGE THE GAP

Other elderly students learn English to bridge the cultural gap between themselves and their children or grandchildren. "The children go to an American school, come home, and expect to be treated as American kids. Many elderly adults come to the center saying, 'I want to be able to talk with my grandchildren.'"

Yee stresses that bilingual teachers make the Chinatown/North Beach Center attractive to older students, who are less confident in a classroom environment. Says Yee, "They come all the way from the Richmond District even though they have an ESL center there, because they know that here we speak Chinese."

Yee tells of her first day teaching a beginning class. "When I insisted on speaking only in English, I could see disappointed and discouraged faces. But later when I spoke Chinese, there was a sigh of relief." Concerns for older students go beyond improving their English skills to the goal of acquiring practical familiarity about the world around them. For as Yee comments, "Language is only one part of culture. If [the students] are going to be here, they have to know about community resources."

SURVIVAL SKILLS

The center arranges presentations by agencies to teach students survival skills. For example, PG&E showed how to call for emergency help and how to turn on a pilot light. Yee is currently working on an earthquake safety forum.

Yee insists that these informational forums be offered bilingually. "All services should be bilingual. It's true that [immigrants] need to learn English, but we have to give them time. We can't make it harder for them to live in this country."

Asked about the ability of the center to communicate these needs to outside agencies, Yee replies, "We are ready to press for needed services. No longer are we the passive Asian Comunity. No longer do we think, oh, maybe we don't deserve this or that."

CLASSI-ADS

Hazardous Materials Technician

City of Newark
$1,800-$3,000/mo. Specialized work involving technical inspection and investigative work enforcing compliance with laws, ordinances & regulations pertaining to prevention & control of hazardous materials. BA/BS in Chemistry, hazardous materials, Industrial Hygiene, environmental science or related field and 2 years experience in fire prevention or code enforcement relating to environmental control or hazardous material. Apply Personnel Office, 37101 Newark Blvd., Newark, CA 94560, (415) 790-7292 by 5 pm, 5/1/87. City application required. EOE/AA.

FIREFIGHTER $28,000-$34,000

Requires grad. from H.S., GED or high school proficiency cert., 18 years of age & Calif. Drivers License. Apply by May 8, 1987. Contra Costa County Personnel Dept., 651 Pine St., Martinez, CA 94553. Phone (415) 372-4047.

GROUP COUNSELOR MALE ONLY. On call position working with male juveniles in Alameda Cnty Probation Dept correctional facility. Requirements: One year working with groups of youths or completion of 30 sem/40 qrtr college units. $8.57/hr Calif. Drivers License, Age 21 + US Citizen. Call 415-268-7252

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE TRUCKS FOR SALE

5 ton Ford F-700 trucks, 1975. 7 for sale. For info., contact J. Kosich: (415) 550-5213.

Medical Receptionist/Typist F/T for ofc. near Children's Hosp SF. Good English skills, some conversational Cantonese. Typing 50 wpm. 1 year minimum office experience. Resume and salary requirements to 3905 Sacramento St., #207, SF, CA 94118

Sales Person - Must have outside sales experience. Media experience not necessary. Send resume: KNEW/KSAN Radio, Attn: Julie Kahn, P.O. Box 910 Oakland, CA 94604 E.O.E.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED

Single Needle/overlock. Apply in person. Malco Modes, 1578 Howard Street, San Francisco.

LAB-TECHNICIAN

Full Time for out-patient health clinic. Must be California Liscensed. Bilingual Cantonese & English preferred. Exp'd in out-patient lab desirable. Send Resume to: Personnel. NEMS 1500 Stockton Street, San Francisco 94133.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSIST.

City of Newark
$2330-$2540/mo; entry level, responsible staff & liason work. Bachelor's Degree, 1 yr. administrative staff work, valid CDL required. Apply Personnel Office, 37101 Newark Bl., Newark, CA 94560. (415) 790-7292 by 5 pm 5/8/87. City application required. No resumes. AA/EOE

EDUCATIONAL COUNSELOR Familiarity with college admission & fin. aid procedures; bilingual in Korean; familiar with Korean community, wk. exp. with Korean community, wk. exp. with inner city youths; speaking and writing skills. BA social science, rel. exp. partial substitute. Resume to: AACE, 2012 Pine St., SF, CA 94115. (415) 921-5537. Deadline 5/15/87

SECRETARY

Half-time for Asian Community Mental Health Services (Oakland). Assist Executive Director. Salary range: $14,400-$17,000 FTE. Starts 6/1; Apply by 5/8. Send resume to: ACMHS, 310 8th Street, #201, Oakland, 94607. Call 451-6729 for info.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES COMPANY NEEDED

The San Francisco Office of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is in the process of contracting for Area Management Broker (AMB) services. The contractors would be responsible for providing appraisal and management services for single family properties owned by HUD. Two contracts will be awarded. The majority of the properties are located in the bay area counties.

If you are interested in more information or obtaining a bid package, please contact Rita Patton at (415) 556-0547. There is a pre-bid meeting scheduled for April 22, 1987 in the Federal Building, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, 8th Floor, San Francisco, CA. BID MUST BE RECEIVED BY MAY 8, 1987.

HUD
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Radio Technician

AC Transit is presently seeking qualified individuals for the position of Radio Technician.

Under superivision, installs, maintains, troubleshoots, tests, and makes repairs to the component level audio, video, radio frequency (RF), digital equipment (except revenue fare collection equipment), and other electronic equipment used by the District.

Requirements Include: Graduation from an advanced technical training program covering electronic equipment repair of fixed end, RF links and mobile two-way voice and data radio communication equipment and systems (preferably Motorola).

Salary: $16.37 per hour. Benefits: Medical, dental, group life, prescription drug, vision care insurance; plus free transportation; and pension plan.

To apply, contact **AC Transit Personnel Department, 508 16th Street, Oakland, CA 94612** (open 9:00 am to 4:30 pm, Monday through Friday) **beginning Monday, April 27, 1987.** No applications will be mailed after Monday, May 4, 1987. Completed applications must be returned to the Personnel Department by **5:00pm, Friday, May, 8, 1987. (Resumes only will not be considered).**

AC Transit is an Equal Opportunity Employer. Male/Female

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Alameda-Contra Costa Transit District

BUSINESS

RESTAURANT FACILITIES for sale at 1048 Market St. Includes lease and equipment. $25,000. Call Manuel Gomez 861-7513.

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Freeway Interchange Location makes this restaurant & lounge an excellent opportunity. Grossing over $400,000. Restaurant seats approx. 100 & bar seats approx. 50. Located in picturesque town of 15,000 with one of Oregon's strongest tourist attractions. $135,000. Call Gerald Allen (503) 482-1040. Gateway Real Estate.

REAL ESTATE

GOVERNMENT HOMES. Delinquent tax property. Repossessions. Call 805-687-6000 Ext. T-4195 for current repo list.

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VERY FIRM. 415-621-2031

LEGAL

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 106971
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Mei Design, 949 Portola Dr., San Leandro, CA 94578:
James Leung, 949 Portola Dr., San Leandro, CA 94578.
Date registrant(s) commenced business:
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: James Leung
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Apr. 16, 1987.
Pub. dates: Apr.23,30, May7,14,1987.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 106937
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as New Tetco, 238 Desmond St., San Francisco, CA 94134:
James Chan, 238 Desmond St., San Francisco, CA 94134.
Joseph W. Chu, 250 Talbert St., San Francisco, CA 94134.
Tat Yan Chan, 546 Hazel Ave., San Francisco, CA 94066.
Date registrant(s) commenced business: 04/15/87.
This business is conducted by a general partnership.
Signed: James Chan
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Apr. 15, 1987.
Pub. dates: Apr.23,30, May7,14,1987

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 106777
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Chi Hong Astrology, 818 Clay Street, San Francisco, CA 94108:
Yi Jiu Chen, 705 Broadway, #5, San Francisco, CA 94133.
Date registrant(s) commenced business:
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Yi Jiu Chen
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on April 9, 1987.
Pub. dates: Apr.16,23,30, May7,1987.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 106709
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Amerasian Businews, 838 Grant Ave., Suite 307A, San Francisco, CA 94108:
Amerasian Businews, California, 838 Grant Ave., Ste 307A, San Francisco, CA 94108.
Date registrant(s) commenced business:
This business is conducted by a corporation.
Signed: Edward H. Thi, Treasurer Amerasian Businews, Inc.
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on April 7, 1987.
Pub. dates: Apr. 9, 16, 23, 30,1987.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 106809
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Muswin Advertising Group, 910 Harrison St., San Francisco, CA 94107:
Chang S. Huh, 15 Poncetta Dr., #229, Daly City, CA 94015
Edward S. Poon, 1748-16th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94122
Terence C. Fung, 29 Skyline Dr., Daly City, CA 94015
Date registrant(s) commenced business:
This business is conducted by a general partnership.
Signed: Terence C. Fung
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Apr. 9, 1987.
Pub. dates: Apr.23,30, May7,14,1987.

東西報 中文版

爐餘掇拾

胡靜廬

黨政軍會議（二）

會議祕書處是大會的靈魂。由分會祕書長歐陽棻（子揆、湖南人、黃埔一期）主持，是理所當然的。可是他曾任師長，副軍長等高級將領，長於軍旅，對於黨政工作，還少經驗，也沒有參加過大規模的工作會議，見識不廣。會議祕書長總攬會議，安排議程，乃至於說明議案內容，溝通協調與會人的意見等等，他都缺乏概念，不知從何着手；好在此公人很謙虛，很誠意坦率地要我以大會副祕書長身份代爲負責處理。我在江西省府常做主席的隨員，參加過許多像中全會，幾省聯席會等等大規模的會議，而且也親身經歷過會議的工作，大抵會議的運作，心中是有數的。會議前接待出席代表，注意觀察風向，連絡感情，溝通意見。會議中控制議程，分配小組，編擬決議，都是要下功夫的。特別像我們分會一個創始的，要帶有指導性的會議，不能掌握原則方向，起誘導作用，就會漫無目的，得不到結果，變成「會而不議，議而不決」。因此我和歐陽祕書長相約分工，他主要致力接待代表，在生活和事務性的問題上，給代表們的親切印象。不能像軍隊開會，按階級服從，照作息來辦事。我則以全副精神，用在編制議案，掌握會場，整理紀錄，草擬決議等方面。

湯總司令經常駐葉縣總部，他主要的精力都是放在軍事方面。直到會期前一天才來到漯河。我們的準備工作已經完成，向他會報，他認爲軍事前方，會議程序籌備到如此周到，會議內容如此充實，會場布置如此的堂皇，感到非常滿意，對大家說了許多勉勵的話。

湯先生在開幕會上有很精彩的講話（他非常有演說的天才，是國軍將領中極其少有的）。對「黨政軍一元化」，運用黨、政、軍三個體系的認識，有極精闢生活的說辭。他強調黨政軍是當前重建敵後政權的偉大任務中要像三個工具起作用，那一件都重要，至於發揮功能，應以時間空間來決定，但必定要綜合發揮力量。他舉了木工用工具作例子，刀、斧、鋸是要視需要來決定它的用法的，不能事先確定，但是要完成任務，缺一不可。黨政分會的任務，既重視軍事摧毀的力量，同時要用政治去動員群衆、組織群衆；用黨務去宣傳民衆、訓練民衆。這三種工具，都確實掌握在手中，看準機會，選擇使用，才不會行不通和浪費氣力，才能開展工作，才有效率。戰地工作，還要保持機動的特性，到達一地，迅速完成工作，移動時，還要保持工作。他在會上也提了兩句響亮的口號：「對事不對人」「爭事不爭利」作爲分會的服務精神。他說對人可以退讓，對事要排除萬難。同時他宣布了蔣委員長的當面指示：「轄區內一切設施，准在「因事制宜」「因地制宜」的原則下，斟酌實際情形權宜處理，以適應任務及環境的需要」。在會上他還號召盡量開誠向外面延攬人才。希望各方面推薦，即令超出編制，對於有能力的幹部，也要額外安置，並特別強調要吸收地方人，希望各個組織中要參加三分之一甚至三分之二的當地幹部。

這些說話他都是有所指的。是日蔣先主的命令，是般出了「上方寶劍」，對於後來推動工作，很有鎮攝作用。當年蔣委員長的話，就像封建王朝的「聖旨」。好的一面是象徵他的威信，當然在壞的一面，也養成了獨裁專斷的作風。對國民黨的失敗，不能說沒有影響。（一三〇）

讀者論壇

異國風情無法遮蓋殖民政府辱華統治

※閱三月廿六日東西報有關中國與葡萄牙政府對解決澳門問題的評論。望借貴報一角說幾句話。

我在未移民來美之前，在澳門前後住上二十多年。今天在中葡簽署協議時，讀到中英文報刊的報導，內容不外是抒情懷舊、暢談歐化風光和推測台灣問題如何解決，完全沒有提到澳門華人在殖民地政府下所受的凌辱。我在澳門時，親眼看見葡兵以馬鞭抽打非洲黑人士兵，澳官腐化貪污，澳警與黑社會合作一同「搵食」，縱容賭博娼業和無良的高利貸。在抗戰期間，澳官更爲日軍作帮兇搜拿愛國志士。澳門政府向來優待土生葡人及混血兒，我認識的一名鄰居，在校時功課最差，聽說一個學期中只有體育一科合格。中學也未畢業，便被保送到保安司受訓，現在已是一名高級警官。我也認識另一名鄰居，聽說遇上「異人」得賭博必勝的秘方，結果傾家盪產，不知所終（有人說已自盡）。也有一名我認識的小販，因無法交出保護費，被警察腳踢至重傷，不久後死亡，我曾資助他的寡婦孤兒。我在澳門二十多年所見所聞，可說是篇澳門華人中下階層的血淚史。試問在這樣黑暗的殖民地政權生活下的人，時至今日，有幾個還會「懷舊」、懷念歐洲建築、異國風情的呢？（商富）

社區消息

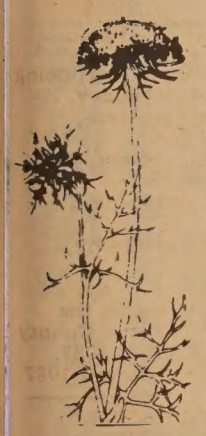
★華埠女青年會國畫班於四月二十八日起開始新學期；爲期八週，至六月十六日止，注重個別指導，教授山水、花鳥、人物。並教授裱畫技術，學員程度不限，上課時間逢週二下午一時至三時或晚上七時至九時，學費三十六元。

基礎縫級班定於四月二十五日開始，上課時間爲星期六下午一時至三時。女青年會會址在企李街九六五號，電話三九七—六八八三。

★佛禪會禮教堂（華盛頓街七百二十號），訂於四月二十六號（星期日）下午一時半，爲慶賀南無本師釋迦牟尼佛佛世尊金壽誕，由正主持唐良謙佛學博士講佛祖歷史聖蹟。佛禪會少年組歌詩班唱中英文正德詩詞，又表演耕田少女鳳凰舞，合唱快樂主題曲，並設佛茶香餅奉嘉賓，敬請僑胞駕臨同慶賀，深結佛緣。

★華埠女青會定於四月二十六日星期日舉辦會員茶會，邀請社區人士參加，上午十點至十二點爲氣功心得交流座談會，由該會氣功師傅駱佩鈺女士現場主持，該班歷屆學生皆出席交換練功心得，請預先與該會登記參加。

下午一點至三點有烹飪示範，插花展覽，絲帶花展覽，針織示範，美容示範，兒童吉他演奏，太極拳表演，芭蕾舞表演，中文學校學生唱歌表演及活動照片展覽，兒童繪畫班成果展社交舞表演等等精彩活動，免費入場，並有茶點招待，及摸彩助興。



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LEGAL

STATEMENT OF ABANDONMENT OF USE OF FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME
File No. 098305

The following persons have abandoned the use of the fictitious business name: Chi Hong Astrology, 2371 - 18th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94116.
The fictitious business name referred to above was filed in the County of San Francisco on: June 5 1986.
Stanley K. Ho, 2371 - 18th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94116.
This business was conducted by an individual.
Signed: Stanley K. Ho
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco, California on April 9, 1987.
Dates: April.16, 23, 30, May 7,1987.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
No. 873209

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
In the Matter of the Application of SELIA LA, a minor by and through BANH KIEN, mother.
For Change of Name.
The application of SELIA LA, a minor by & through BANH KIEN (mother), for change of name, having been filed in Court, and it appearing from said application that SELIA LA has filed an application proposing that her name be changed to TIFFANY SHELLEY LA
Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered and directed, that all persons interested in said matter do appear before this Court in Department 1 on the 2nd day of July, 1986, at 9:00 o'clock a.m. of said day to show cause why the application for change of name should not be granted.
It is further ordered that a copy of this Order be published in the East/West Chinese American Journal, a newspaper of general circulation printed in said county, at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the day of said hearing.
Dated this 27th day of March, 1987
VICTOR M. CAMPILONGO
Presiding Judge of
Said Superior Court
BANH KIEN for SELIA LA
144 21st Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94121
Applicant in propia persona
Pub.Dates: April 16,23,30, May 5,1987

NOTICE OF DEATH OF JEAN MARK WONG TOY AND OF PETITION TO ADMINISTER ESTATE
No. 245928

To all heir, beneficiaries, creditors, contigent creditors, and persons who may be otherwise interested in the will or estate of
JEAN MARK WONG TOY
A petition has been filed by DIANE TOY CHENG in the Superior Court of California, San Francisco County requesting that DIANE TOY CHENG be appointed as personal representative to administer the estate of the decedent.
The petition requests authority to administer the estate under the Independent Administration of Estates Act.
A hearing on the petition will be held on May 5th 1987, at 9:00 a.m. in Probate Department, Room 336, located at Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco, City Hall, 400 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, California 94102.
IF YOU OBJECT to the granting of the petition, you should either appear at the hearing and state your objections or file written objections with the court before the hearing. Your appearance may be in person or by your attorney.
IF YOU ARE A CREDITOR or a contingent creditor of the deceased, you must file your claim with the court or present it to the personal representative appointed by the court within four months from the date of first issuance of letters as provided in section 700 of the California Probate Code. The time for filing claims will not expire prior to four months from the date of the hearing noticed above.
YOU MAY EXAMINE the file kept by the court. If you are a person interested in the estate, you may serve upon the executor or administrator, or upon the attorney for the executor or administrator, and file with the court with proof of service, a written request stating that you desire special notice of the filing of an inventory and appraisement of estate assets or of the petitions or accounts mentioned in sections 1200 and 1200.5 of the California and 1200.5 of the California Probate Code.
Signed: Helen Y. H. Hui
Attorney for Petitioner
LEE & HUI
Attorney at Law
300 Montgomery, Suite 1000
San Francisco, CA 94104
Phone: (415) 788-9000
Pub.Dates: April 16, 23, 30, 1987

東西報 中文版

時人近事

蔡流輪醫生被委爲加州醫學協會理事

著名外科醫生蔡流輪，是一位熱心社會工作的人士，最近被委爲加州醫學協會理事會理事，該會共有理事三十六人，每年舉行會議六次，落實政策及檢討各醫生的執業情形。該會有醫生會員三萬四千人。

蔡氏在一九八二年被任爲三藩市醫學協會主席，成爲第一位亞裔人擔任該職。他曾任中華文化基金會主席及東華醫院院長現擔任三藩市大學醫學院外科教授。

本報記者陳月眉榮獲亞美自由獎

「亞（裔）美（民）促進社區事工會」每年頒發「亞美自由獎」給予有功於社會工作的得力人士。第一屆獲獎者爲著名建築設計師貝聿銘與國會議員曾愛德華，今年第二屆將頒給灣區電視界名人陳月眉女士與日裔女醫生户崎吉屋，將於五月九日假座聖荷西希爾頓酒店，由華裔女詩人、陶瓷專家黃玉雪頒獎。

「亞美促進社區事工會」於一九七三年由精神病專家薛來安創立，以服務亞太裔移民爲主。

陳月眉是本報特約記者，曾在灣區第二道電視台主持播出「今時是亞裔人」節目凡十一年，該節目最近才取銷。她現正爲該電視台策劃一個新節目，名叫「工作室A」。陳氏在東灣社區甚爲活躍，是「東灣亞裔社區行動會」創辦人。她曾替屋崙中學策劃實施雙語教育，又曾在佩拉達市教育局任職，積極推進少數族民就業。三藩市「華人權益促進會」聘爲董事，現任「亞裔社區發展基金會」董事及屋崙華埠設計區域委員會委員。

户崎女醫生在世界大戰時日僑拘留所設立第一個醫務所。現居於加州康特拉哥斯達郡，專爲該郡區少數民族，尤其亞裔老人提供醫療服務，又爲農作工人安排住屋。她任康特拉哥斯達郡預防疾病處主任，現已退休。

吳家瑋校長獲聯會國人道獎

三藩市聯合國協會最近以羅斯福夫人人道主義獎，頒給三藩市州立大學校長吳家瑋博士，表揚其促進國際友好關係，加强國際課程，及改善太平洋邊緣的關係的功蹟。同時獲頒人道主義獎有西方煤油公司主席哈默，哈默曾多次訪問中國，協助中國發展實業，成爲鄧小平的老友。

建東銀行在厦門設全面業務分行

（本報訊）美國的主要銀行和較小的金融機構都有在中國設立代理處，但尚未有一間銀行獲准經營存款與貸款的全面服務的。最近三藩市的建東銀行在福建省厦門開設分行，成爲第一間可經營全面服務的美國銀行。厦門是南中國四個經濟特區之一，在此種經濟特區內，外國人投資可獲優待。

建東銀行已在中國設立兩間代理處，一間是在厦門，一九八三年開張；另一間設在廣東省珠海，一九八四年開始營業。

建東銀行創於一九七一年，是華資銀行，資産二億二千四百萬元。存款達二億元，在灣區有分行四間，三間設在三藩市，一間設在屋崙。該銀行替顧客匯款返中國，給與其親人，甚獲華裔人士好評。

屋崙市華裔警員胡夏利獲名譽獎

屋崙警察局表揚四位有功的警員，他們在去年共破獲四宗謀殺案及搶劫案多宗。其中有華裔警員胡夏利，現年三十歲，曾逮捕亞裔幫匪十二人，他們犯有搶劫、勒索、藏械等罪行。這四位警員各獲一個名譽獎章。

趙森美教授被委爲加州電信諮詢委員

史丹福大學工程與經濟系統副教授趙森美博士最近被委爲加州電信顧問委員會。該委員會羅致各專家，以備加州總務署主任諮詢有關政策的發展與新技術的實施。

讀者來信

加拿大尚有商業移民額

✤答三藩市李宜卿君：所問美國與加拿大投資移民需備欵多少事，據美移民局稱，早已無投資移民配額，並囑勿信謠傳。加拿大則有所謂商業移民，接納國外有商業經驗人士的申請，但申請人必要備最少加幣五十萬元的資金，並要承諾抵達後以其中半數作三年投資。

✤答士得頓埠馬呂君問：來信情形頗爲複雜，因先生在數十年前收養兒子時未立合約，當時證人多已仙逝，故在申請移民手續上發生難題，我們也愛莫能助，應邀專業人士帮忙重訂證件申請。

✤答三藩市李業彪君：謝謝對本報中文版所提寶貴意見，不勝感激。（編者）

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東西報 中文版

美國金山・不是天堂 災禍隱伏・威脅人命

三藩市隨時會有大地震

一九〇六年四月十八日清晨五時三藩市發生一場驚動世界的大地震和大火，其震級爲里克特制八・三，差不多把整個三藩市破毀・加州地底有許多條地震斷層，三藩市和洛杉磯位於那條最大的聖安德烈斷層上・百年前的歷史是會重演的，像那八・三級以至十級的天災在何時發生，科學家也只有付測，人們也只好在惴惴心理中提防・

一位工程師對地震損失研究頗有心得，據他最近發表研究結果，如果三藩市將來發生一場像一九〇六年那麽大級的地震，灣區居民會被殺死一萬人，因大火而損失的達一百七十億元・死傷人數最多最集中的在三藩市金融區的高樓大厦，那裡會有許多人當堂被壓死，或被困而被大火燒死的・因爲金融區的高樓大厦多建於填地上，一遇地震擺動搖盪最烈，最易倒塌・孟甘街地底的灣泥和所有的建築物都失掉水的供應，使大火漫延・三藩市五百間高樓只有六十二間是設有灑水滅火系統，有此裝備的高樓內設有水櫃，在火災時可自動灑水滅火一個時候・但四百多間的高樓要依靠外面的地底水管供應，大地震却會破壞那些水管・除了死亡人數一萬外，傷者會有三萬至五萬人・

大地震發生的時間是影響死亡人數的，一九〇六年的地震發生於零晨五時，當時許多人都在睡眠中，而未上班工作・當時的風速達每小時四十哩，使火勢漫延迅速劇烈・如果將來地震時，風勢也在每小時四十哩的，三藩市單是火災損失就達五百七十四億元，洛杉磯爲四百零一億元，灣區爲一百七十三億元・這些損失要使保險公司全部破產・

據專家說，三藩市的建築物多以木架構成，是「生來就被燒毀的」・大地震時的火頭多在被震毀的樓宇開始，但火勢會漫延至未被震毀的建築物・在大地震中，灣區會發生一百六十個至四百個火頭，這視乎當時的風勢而定・

據消防局發言人稱，倘三藩市發生大地震，該局面臨許多問題：

＊馬連那、孖結南約、金融區等地是建在不穩固的沙堆填地上・

＊許多街道，尤其唐人埠，都是狹窄的，由士德頓街至砲台街和孖結街至布老威街的區域，巨型救火車難於通過。

＊市中心的高樓大厦毗連密切，一間着火燃燒，很易燃及別一間，使救火員來不及救火・

三藩市的消防局現有四十一個分站，消防員三百十五人，一九〇六年當日的救火人員共達五百六十人・

最近發現另一絕症 傳染迅速醫生束手

美國的愛滋病已成爲流行症，人們相驚伯有，談虎色變，冶遊者頓減・此種絕症迄未有良方醫治，只有一些暫時制止的藥物，延長患者的性命而已・政府與民間爲了争取醫療絕症，鬧不開交，政府斬而不予，短給經費研究治方，患者求醫心切，怨恨滿天・

最近美國又有一種絕症發現，叫做「長期疲憊複徵症」（Chronic Fatigue Syndrome）據說這種複徵症是由一種疱疹病毒而起，在兩年前才發現・患者的綜合病徵是長期性的發燒、頭痛、喉痛、骨肌酸痛疲憊，淋巴結腫大・後來發展爲腦袋損害，逐漸痴呆，精神不能集中，發生眩暈，連常見的數字和姓名都忘記・患者的疲倦連續六個月以外，其日常生活就被破壞了一半・

人們如工作緊張迫壓、疲倦，營養不足的，最易染上此症・其病毒傳染最快，性交、咳嗽，其他呼吸涎沫都可傳染給別人，婦女懷胎時亦會傳染胎兒・醫生勸告病人勿輸血，作「安全性交」，不可與別人共用飲食具器・有兩位醫生就因爲治療此種病人，自己也染上這絕症・

此症最先發現的是在太浩湖北岸內瓦達州一個小鎮，名叫 Incline Village，那是一個避暑休養勝地，起先醫生叫這種症爲「雅皮士病」，以爲那些年輕的優薪專業人員（被稱爲雅皮士）工作過度，終日追求金錢所引起的小病，却疑神疑鬼的求醫・可是這種「長期疲憊複徵症」漫延愈來愈大，三藩市、士德頓、洛杉磯，甚至俄亥俄州與美國東岸的城市都有發現・在過去十八個月內，三藩市就有數百宗・此症尚無正方醫治，現只有一種反病毒藥（Acyclovir）可以控制病徵，但不能殺死病毒・這等如AZT治療愛滋病，只能延長病者壽命・

能這控病尚內市長，期神追構那這個名詞

社區消息

★東北衛生服務處於四月內主辦「磁包金牙套」優待（平常費用需四百至四百五十元，現祇收二百至二百五十元）・各界人士及東北會員可預約參加（電話：三九一—九六八六）參加者若能帶備近期全口腔的X光更好，若沒有X光片者則在見症時可照，（另收X光照費用）而且歡迎牙科燕梳・

★三藩市法律援助會主辦房屋法律講座，替華埠區低入息居民，解答有關房屋，及迫遷等法律問題・免費參加・地點：柏思域街八三八號（平園社區中心），日期：四月廿八日星期二；五月五日星期二；五月廿六日星期二；六月二日星期二；時間：中午十二時半至下午三時半・

華埠人語

團結亞裔仍須努力

中日韓裔雖然在全國政治舞台上聲稱一致行動，但事實上在自己社區中也各懷鬼胎。除了少不免有商業性的競爭外，老一輩的華裔韓裔仍難消除戰爭中種下的仇日心理。朝鮮半島在日本管制了半個世紀，韓國人更難忘記日本的殖民統治。在日裔社區中，不少人覺得聯邦議院中已有多名日裔議員，他們遇事投訴有門。也就是說已有「華府專綫」，因此對團結其他亞裔不表熱衷。東南亞來的新移民，還是處於適應環境階段，忙於謀生、就學、習英語，談不上什麽政治參與。

所以說，團結亞裔，談何容易！我們只好展望將來，寄厚望於下一代了。（劉池光）

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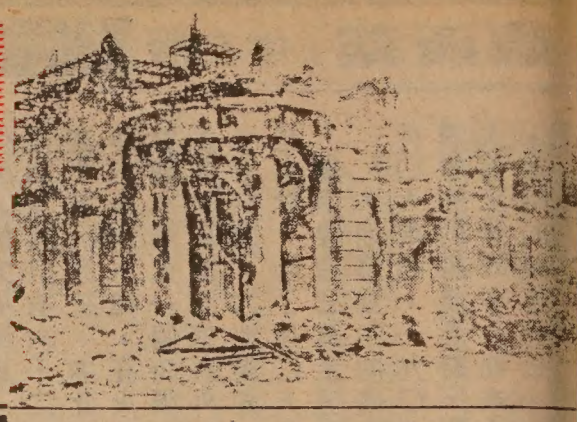

一九〇六年三藩市大地震的頹跡
大地震重演預測（見第十五頁）

非法入境人士申請赦免仍有重重難關

（本報訊）自從去年底新移民案通過後，移民局將於一九八七年五月五日起，開始執行新移民法最受爭論的一部份，即所謂赦免條例，凡未有身份證件的長久居民，如符合一些赦免條件的，可獲合法化居留。不少非法入境的人士對此赦免辦法寄予希望，可是從種種徵象表示，他們的樂觀逐漸淡弱。移民局種種措施不但未予那些人廣開方便之門，還設置重重障礙，難倒他們。首先，移民局曾宣稱，他們將把申請合法化的費用定到最低。代人申請的天主教堂建議收費三十五元，移民局辦理通常申請永久居留手續費亦是收此數目。但移民局打算要收一百八十五元，此數只是申請暫時居留之手續費而已，將來申請永久居留和入籍爲公民時，再另收費。有人批評收費過昂，移民局官員卻說，那些偷渡入境的人所付「蛇頭」的費用還比一百八十五元爲多。

申請人除此費用，將來還有許多法律費等等開銷的，如一家四口的申請人最少要付出七百元至一千元的費用，這是對許多經濟能力不足的申請人的一種重擔。

有許多公私團體（如天主教會等）打算替那些非法居留人辦理申請手續，這些機構稱爲「合格代辦處」，它們須要增加辦事員，購買儀具，並有其他種種開支，才能應付移民局的所需條件。天主教會預計辦理每個申請人案件至少花費三十一元。移民局只允付還十五元，又不補助它們的開辦費。

除了財政上的難關外，移民局規定其他路障，使合法化難上加難。如一個申請人須證明他在將來任何時候不會變爲公衆負擔（即領取福利之謂）。申請人家中任何人在已往曾獲得現金救濟的（包括失業金），就成爲被拒絕申請的理由。但申請人如果在申請期間仍做工有入息的，可以歸還那些救濟現金。可是問題在於那些非法居留的工人，因雇主受裁制之下，難於找工作。因此天主教會等曾要求移民局暫時發出工作證給予在申請赦免中的人士，但移民局以時間和人手所限，拒絕發給。經過訴訟之後，移民局建議裁制僱主法例移至九月才執行，但僱主對移民法已具戒心，仍不願冒險僱用非法居民。

同時，非法居留的人士大約有二百萬人左右，他們大都倚賴律師，法律援助處，合格代辦處等機構來辦理赦免申請的，但赦免期限爲一九八七年五月至一九八八年五月，那些機構曾表示時間短促，難於辦理完竣。移民局對此申訴置之不理。

華人坦白法陰影猶在

（本報專訊）在赦免非法入境的人士中，會有不少是華裔美民，他們在三十年前移民局頒行「華人坦白法」時未能獲得坦白赦免的，那個「坦白法」目的在促使那些持有「假紙」來美國的華人前往「坦白」認錯。

本報特約記者陳月眉曾花費不少時間，調查「華人坦白法」的歷史。

在一九五六年以來，移民局頒行華人坦白計劃，華人坦白後，如果沒有犯過法的，可予赦免，並給以機會帶其眞正家人來美。在十年之間，華人去坦白的有一萬三千八百九十五人。

在一八八二年至一九六五年，美國施行「排華法例」期間，大多數來美的中國人都用假簽證和假身份證的。他們猶如所有來自西歐的人民一樣，是想到來尋求好生活和幫補家庭的，但由於歧視華人法律，使他們無法依正手續入境。

在麥卡賽熱烈反共的時代，這些華人成爲嫌疑人物。移民局利用「坦白計劃」，企圖把那些支持中華人民共和國的華人遞解出境，並消滅共黨份子以假紙潛入美國。

但當時美國與中國未有正常關係，因此中華人民共和國不允把那些違例者遞回中國，美國只能遞回他們所來自的地方，那是香港，香港又拒絕接受自美解回的中國人。因此，華裔在此坦白計劃中實際沒有人被遞解過出境。可是在此十年苦難歲月中，許多華裔家庭因恐怕被解和監禁，心理上受到重大的脅迫。而移民局在三藩市唐人埠更不時派員調查搜捕，有不少人受不得刺激，神經錯亂，更有不少人自殺。唐人埠有一個時候弄得行人稀少，市面靜寂。

由於排華法的限制，許多中國人想移民來美國的都不能經合法途徑獲得入境，惟有別出心裁找辦法。一九〇六年三藩市大地震，繼續大火，市政廳的出生紀錄全部被毀，許多華人後來前往申請補發美國出世紙，他們獲發證明書後，便申請他們的兒女來美。他們乘機虛報兒女人口多個，更把這些虛報公民紙賣給親友，這些親友都想來美國尋求「生路」的。因此許多新移民是用假名來美，與其眞姓名迴異。

移民局爲要追查「假紙仔」，又設立一個嚴厲制度，凡新到的中國移民便拘留在天使島上，嚴密詳細查詢其家庭生活情形。而申請人則隔離問話，如有雙方不對答案的，便不准上岸。

爲了符合答案，做父親的便列舉種種關係，寫成一厚册，寄返中國的「假紙仔」，但有時也經不起詰問的。

此種假紙，使坦白法更爲複雜，牽連甚多。移民局更要求法院發出傳票給唐人埠廿六個宗親會和同鄉社團在不足廿四小時內，交出其華人會員四萬人的名册等等紀錄。

後來聯邦法院判定此項傳票違反美國憲法第四條修正案。此事才得過關。

其後幾間宗親會的領袖前往坦白，獲得調整身份。移民局也迅速辦理。此後申請坦白的人，由移民局調查後，把案件呈交司法部，由司法部決定是否須要檢舉。但司法部認爲如無其他違法事件，此種移民通常被銷案的。

美國於一九六五年十二月通過一項新移民法，取銷一切不公平的種族限制，坦白法乃告結束，因爲種族限制才迫使人們做「假紙仔」的。

新聞焦點

中國不日設立洛城總領事館

（洛杉磯訊）同源會洛杉磯分會爲慶祝同源會七十五週年紀念，最近舉行慶祝會，中華人民共和國三藩市副總領事林國章與台灣北美事務協調處代表陳世曾首次共同出席參加，大家坐在鄰席，成爲嘉賓。雙方都發表演說，贊揚同源會爲華裔公民力爭民權的功勞。林國章更對三百多位聽衆宣稱，中華人民共和國不久在洛杉磯設立總領事館。

及至洛杉磯中華總會館主席黃振華演講時，却唱反調，漫罵共黨，有少數聽衆加以拍掌，但多數人敲響杯碟或拍桌反對。

司儀見狀，立起致言，謂此次集會是不適宜作政治爭論，黃氏演說不代表同源會的意見，緊張氣氛乃稍解。

同源會總會主席黎國威亦力言，同源會願與各友好團體維持友善關係，希望中國與台灣官員能繼續參加同源會各項集會，並發表演說。

是日加州與當地政治要人參加慶會者甚多。該會並頒發一項獎狀給予洛杉磯郡高等法院法官劉成威、劉氏最近被提名爲聯邦初審（地方法院）法官。

摩連拿利競選市長 華裔人士籌款支持

（三藩市訊）美籍華裔人士鑑於市參議員摩連拿利自一九七一年就任市參議員，迄今凡十六年，成就卓著，政績輝煌，對我華裔僑社及同胞尤多貢獻，特組成「華裔贊助摩連拿利競選市長委員會」熱烈支持摩氏，務求摩氏於本年十一月能膺選三藩市市長一職，則三藩市幸甚，而我華裔社區，亦必多蒙福蔭。該競選委員會定於本年四月廿九日（星期三）六時半假華埠乾尼街假日酒店舉行盛大籌款餐會，籲請我華裔僑社各界人士踴躍參加。鼎力支持，籌款餐券每位二百五十元，欲購票者請電九五六—五二二一，與Anthony Garrett接洽。或到華埠華盛頓街萬華藥房黃錫倫購券（電話九八九—九二九二）。